



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
IN ENGLAND
1966-1969

CHAIRMAN : THE RT. HON. LORD REDCLIFFE-MAUD

MAPS FOR VOLUME III

10. Population changes, 1951-1961
11. Percentage population changes, 1891-1901 and 1956-1966
12. Commuting from rural districts to urban areas, 1921 and 1966
13. Commuting to Coventry, Leicester and Northampton, 1921 and 1966
14. The changing proportions of people working in employment centres but living elsewhere, 1921 and 1966
15. Commuting flows into main employment centres, 1966
16. Growth and local migration patterns in part of the Midlands
17. Socio-economic and age groups in part of the Midlands, 1966

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

POPULATION CHANGES 1951-1961

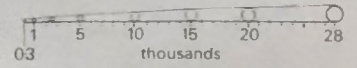
BY WARDS AND CIVIL PARISHES

Compiled from the 1961 census

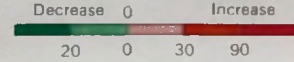
What this map shows

The population of the older, congested inner wards of many towns is declining, while the population of surrounding areas, whether within the town or further afield, is increasing. This change is occurring in many small and medium-sized towns as well as in great urban concentrations.

ABSOLUTE CHANGE



PERCENTAGE CHANGE

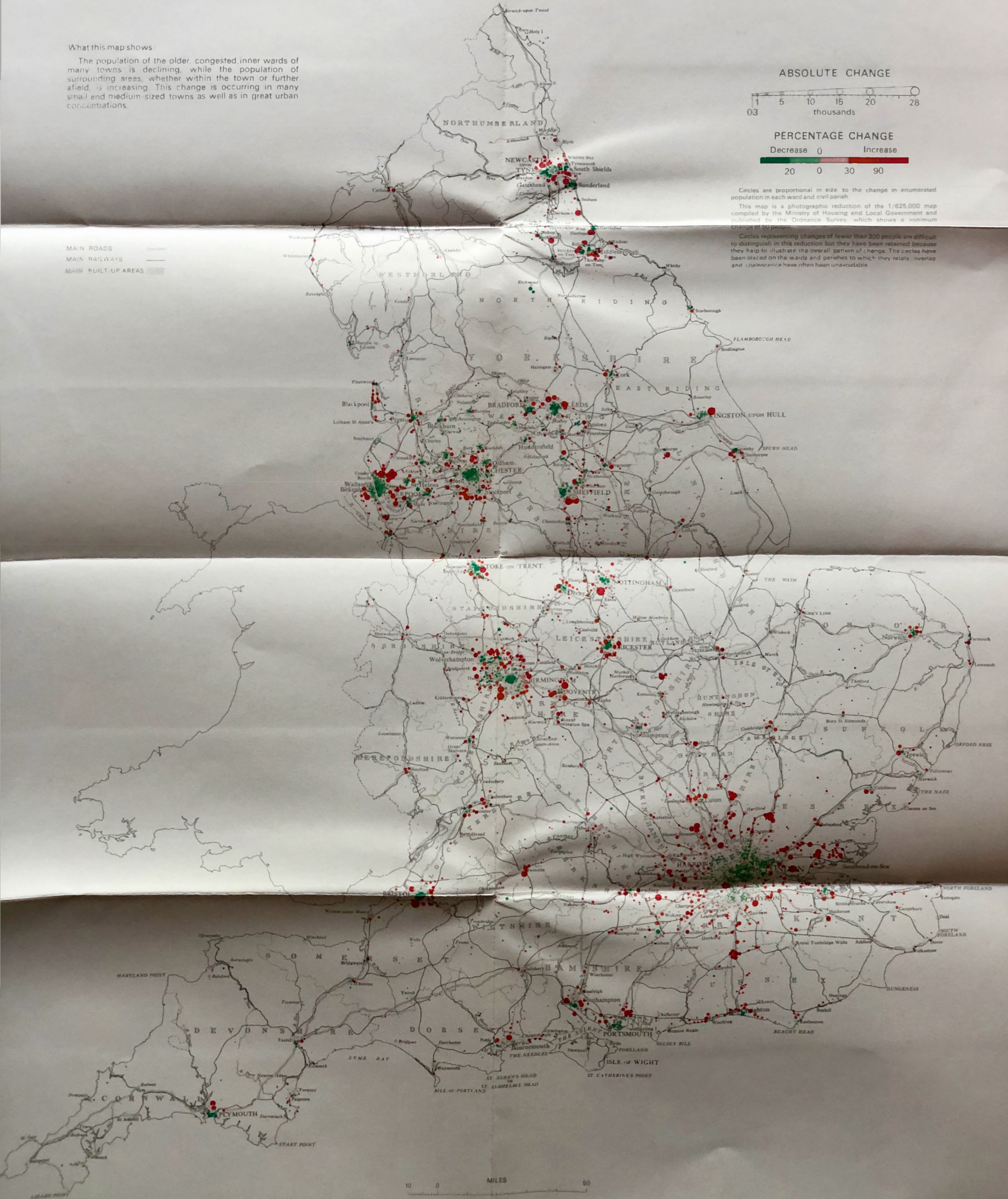


Circles are proportional in size to the change in enumerated population in each ward and civil parish.

This map is a photographic reduction of the 1/625,000 map compiled by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and published by the Ordnance Survey, which shows a minimum change of 50 people.

Circles representing changes of fewer than 300 people are difficult to distinguish in this reduction but they have been retained because they help to illustrate the overall pattern of change. The circles have been placed on the wards and parishes to which they relate, overlap and coincidence have often been unavoidable.

MAIN ROADS
MAIN RAILWAYS
MAIN BUILT-UP AREAS



POPULATION CHANGES 1951-1961

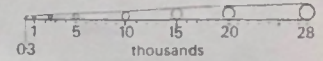
BY WARDS AND CIVIL PARISHES

Compiled from the 1961 census

What this map shows:

The population of the older, congested inner wards of many towns is declining, while the population of surrounding areas, whether within the town or further afield, is increasing. This change is occurring in many small and medium-sized towns as well as in great urban concentrations.

ABSOLUTE CHANGE



PERCENTAGE CHANGE

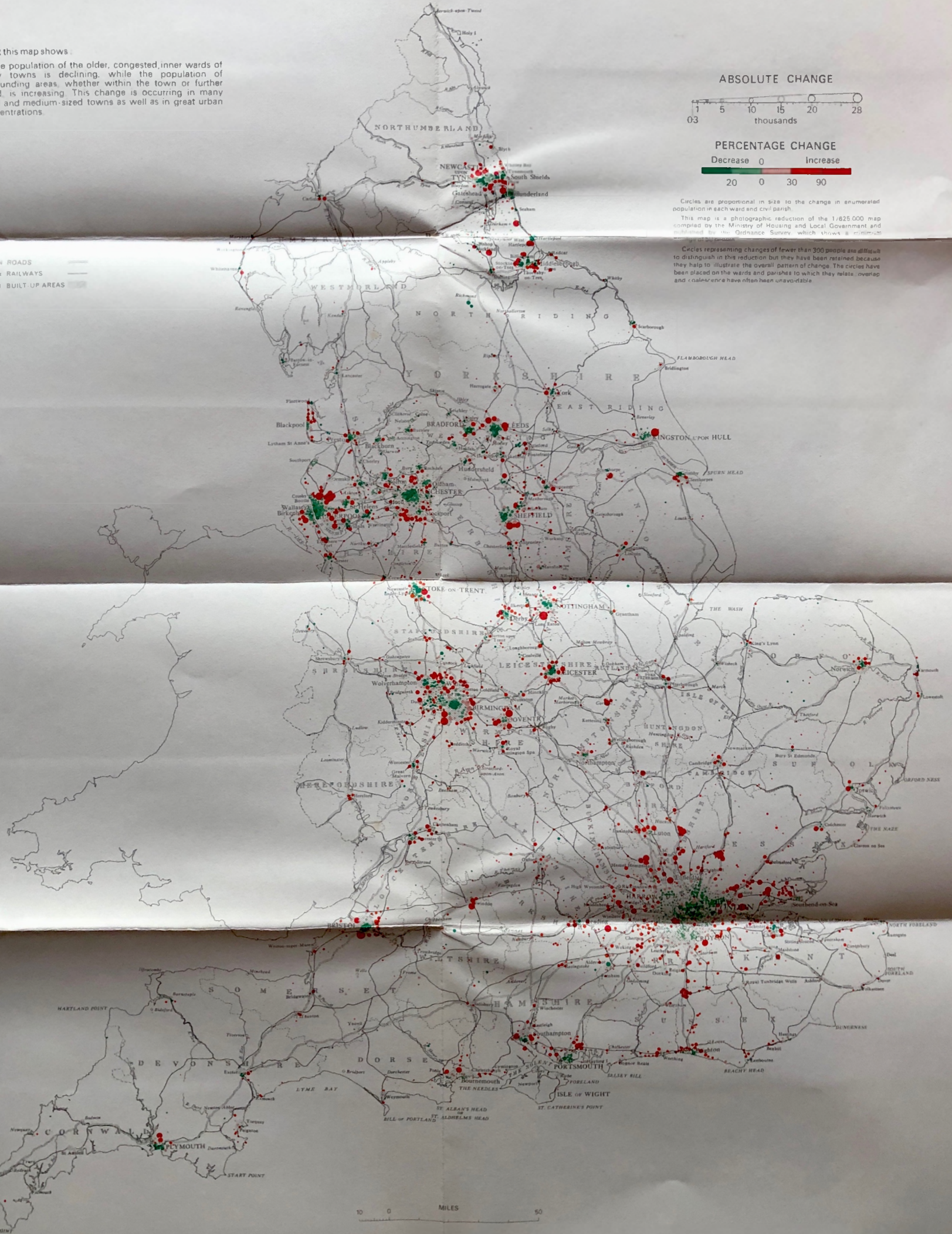


Circles are proportional in size to the change in enumerated population in each ward and civil parish.

This map is a photographic reduction of the 1:625,000 map compiled by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and published by the Ordnance Survey, which shows a minimum change of 100 persons.

Circles representing changes of fewer than 300 people are difficult to distinguish in this reduction but they have been retained because they help to illustrate the overall pattern of change. The circles have been placed on the wards and parishes to which they relate, overlap and omissions have not been unavoidable.

MAIN ROADS
MAIN RAILWAYS
MAIN BUILT UP AREAS



ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND

PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGES 1891-1901 AND 1956-1966

MAP 11

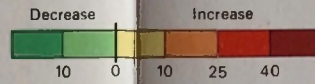
What this map shows:

From 1891 to 1901 most towns were growing in population, but many rural districts were declining. Their losses through agricultural and rural depopulation were not usually counterbalanced by gains of population from the towns. By contrast between 1956 and 1966 the populations of rural districts mostly grew faster than those of the towns.

By Local Authority Areas

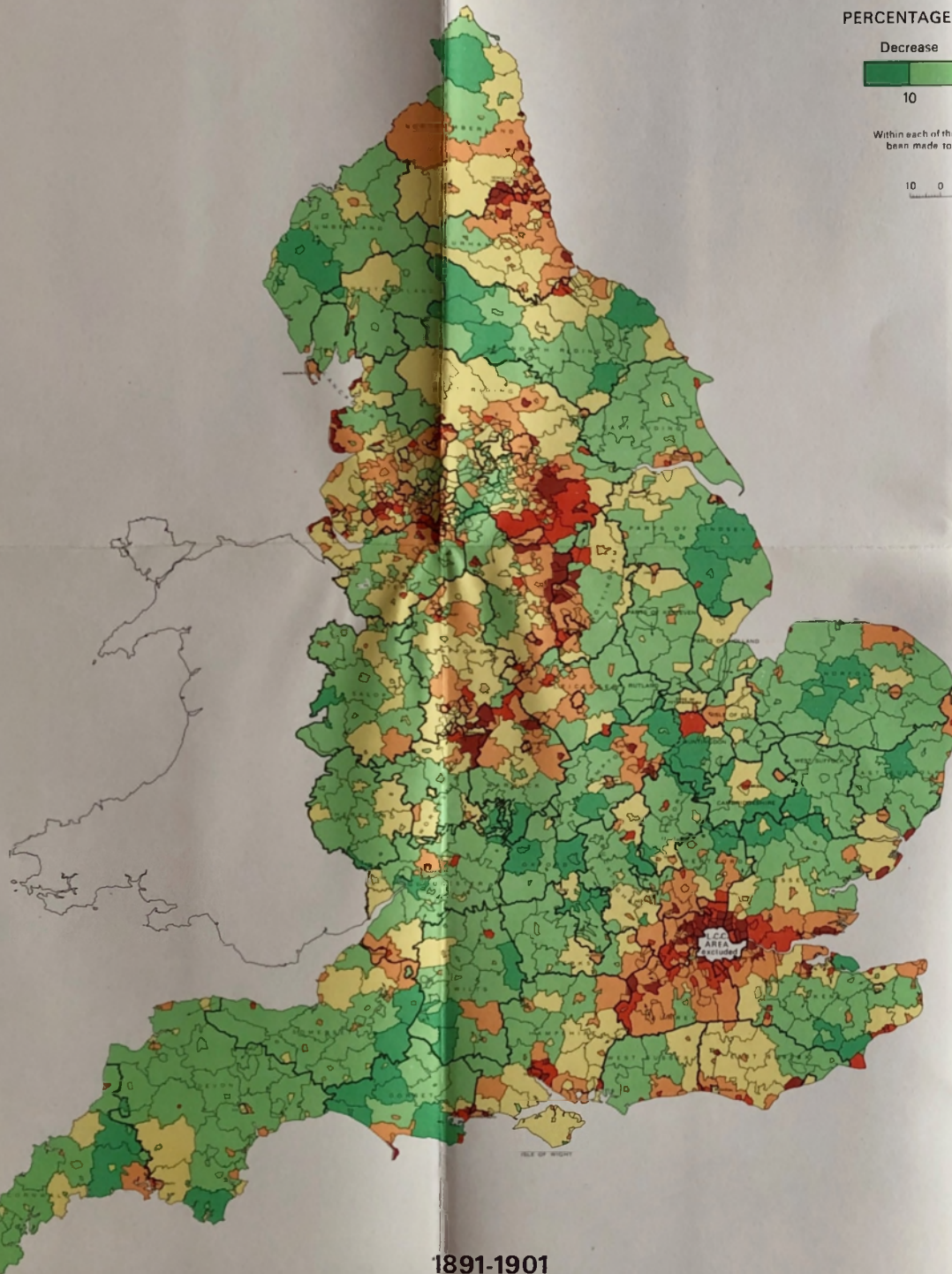
Compiled from the 1901 Census and the Registrar-General's mid-year estimates of population for 1956 and 1966

PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGES

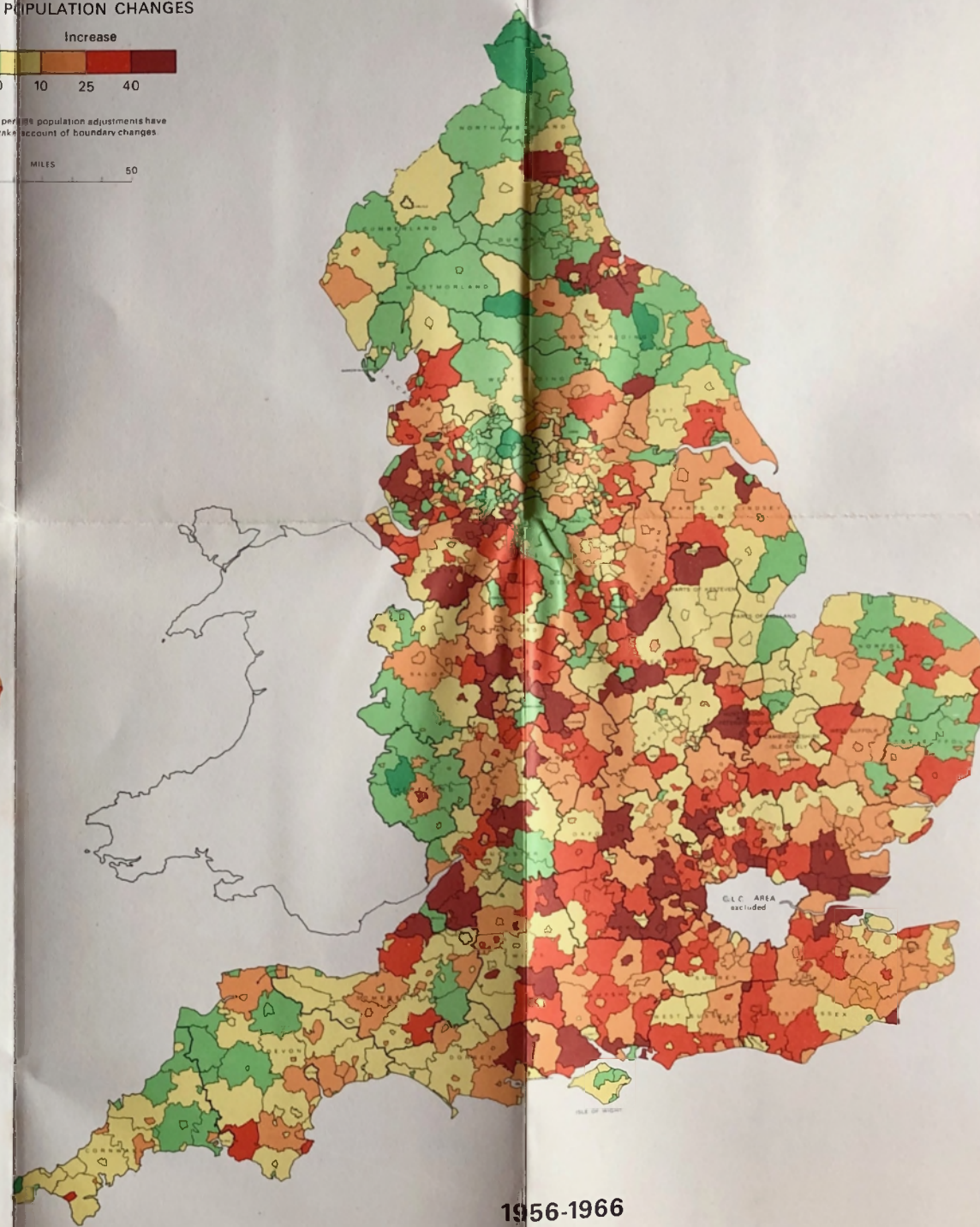


Within each of the periods population adjustments have been made to take account of boundary changes

10 0 MILES 50



1891-1901



1956-1966

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND

COMMUTING FROM RURAL DISTRICTS TO URBAN AREAS

1921 AND 1966

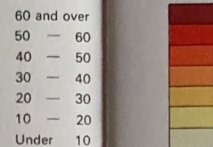
What this map shows:

During this 45 year period many townspeople moved to rural areas but continued to work in towns. At the same time, with the mechanisation of agriculture there were fewer opportunities for people living in rural areas to find employment there. The proportion of people travelling to work in towns rose substantially, thus increasing the economic inter-dependence of urban and rural areas.

By Rural Districts

Compiled from the 1921 and 1966 censuses

For each individual rural district people travelling to work into urban areas are shown as a percentage of the occupied population resident in the rural district



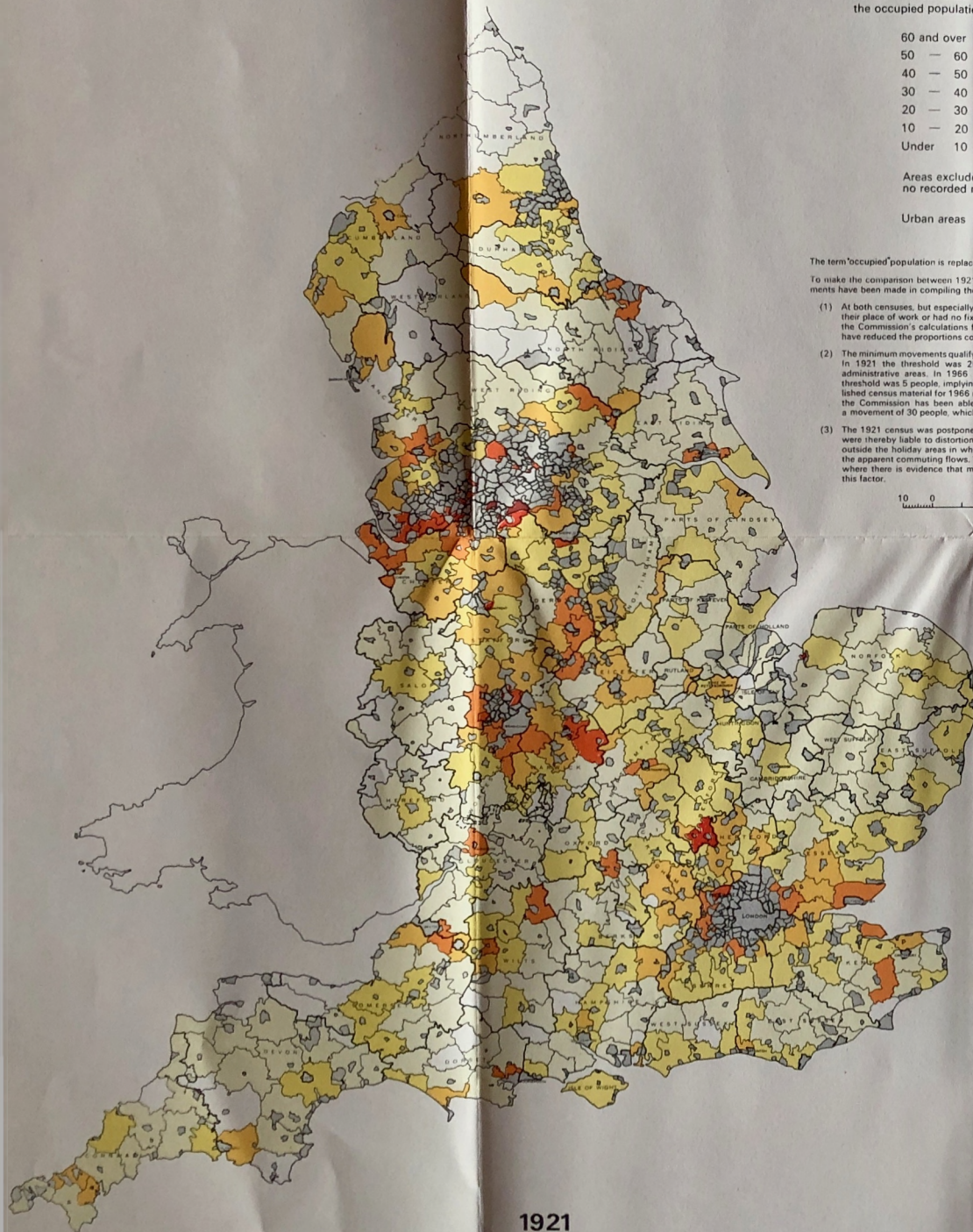
Areas excluded or with no recorded movement

Urban areas

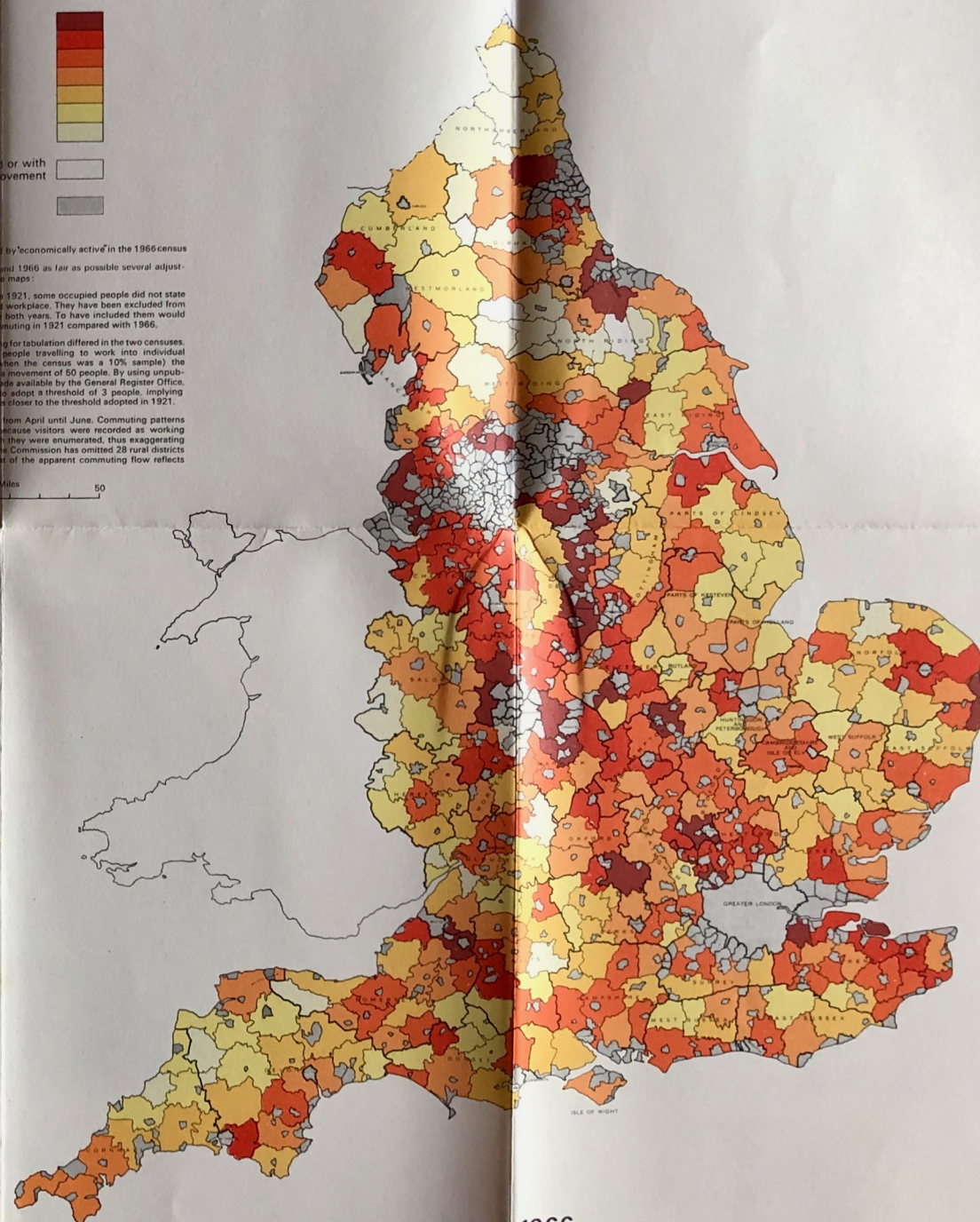
The term 'occupied' population is replaced by 'economically active' in the 1966 census. To make the comparison between 1921 and 1966 as fair as possible several adjustments have been made in compiling these maps:

- (1) At both censuses, but especially in 1921, some occupied people did not state their place of work or had no fixed workplace. They have been excluded from the Commission's calculations for both years. To have included them would have reduced the proportions commuting in 1921 compared with 1966.
- (2) The minimum movements qualifying for tabulation differed in the two censuses. In 1921 the threshold was 25 people travelling to work into individual administrative areas. In 1966 (when the census was a 10% sample) the threshold was 5 people, implying a movement of 50 people. By using unpublished census material for 1966 made available by the General Register Office, the Commission has been able to adopt a threshold of 3 people, implying a movement of 30 people, which is closer to the threshold adopted in 1921.
- (3) The 1921 census was postponed from April until June. Commuting patterns were thereby liable to distortion because visitors were recorded as working outside the holiday areas in which they were enumerated, thus exaggerating the apparent commuting flows. The Commission has omitted 28 rural districts where there is evidence that most of the apparent commuting flow reflects this factor.

10 0 Miles 50



1921



1966

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND COMMUTING TO COVENTRY, LEICESTER AND NORTHAMPTON, 1921 AND 1966

MAP 13

Compiled from the 1921 and 1966 censuses

CATCHMENT AREAS OF THE CENTRES

Employment centre

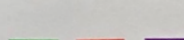
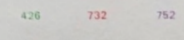
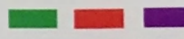
Number of workers resident in each local authority area working in employment centre

Boundary of catchment area

Enclosing local authorities with 500 or more residents working in employment centre

Enclosing local authorities with 100 or more residents working in employment centre

The contrasting colours used for centres, numbers and catchment areas are for clarity and have no other significance.



1921

1966



In both censuses journey-to-work information is published only for whole local authority areas, whose boundaries for this purpose are often arbitrary. The catchment areas shown on the map have been drawn by taking into account the distribution of settlements and their relationship to physical features and road or rail access to commuting centres.

STRENGTH OF ATTRACTION OF THE CENTRES

Employment centre

Percentage of the occupied population in each local authority area working in employment centre

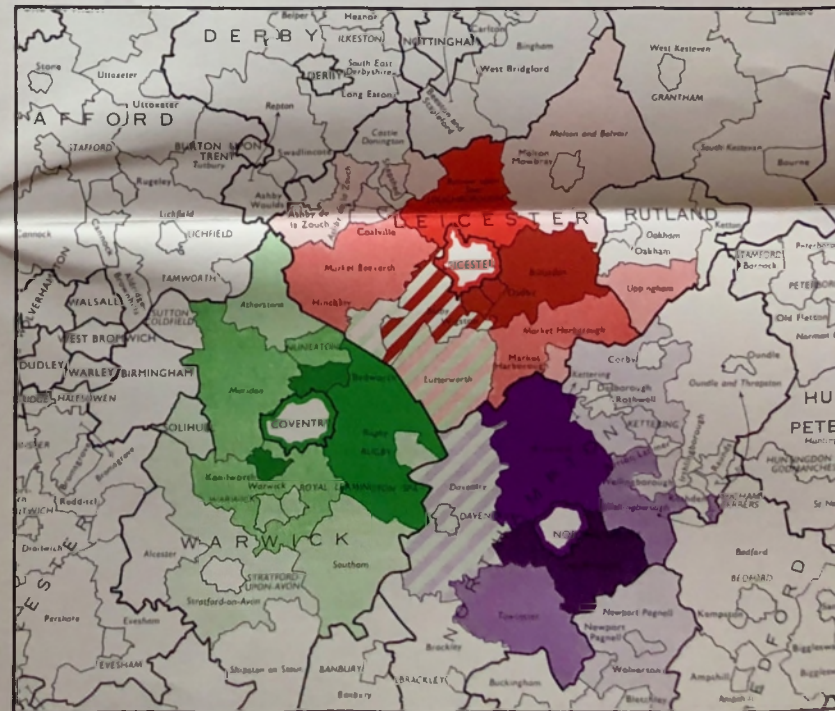


ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

County Borough
Administrative County
Municipal Borough
Urban District
Rural District
Where an Administrative County divided a Rural District in 1921

1921

1966



For both dates people giving no details of their place of employment, or declaring no fixed workplace, have been excluded from the Commission's calculations

In the 1966 census the term 'occupied population' was replaced by 'economically active population'

Based upon the Ordnance Survey map B.C.L.G.1

THE CHANGING PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE WORKING IN EMPLOYMENT CENTRES BUT LIVING ELSEWHERE, 1921 AND 1966

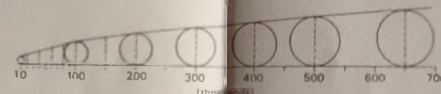
Compiled from the 1921 and 1966 censuses

What this map shows:

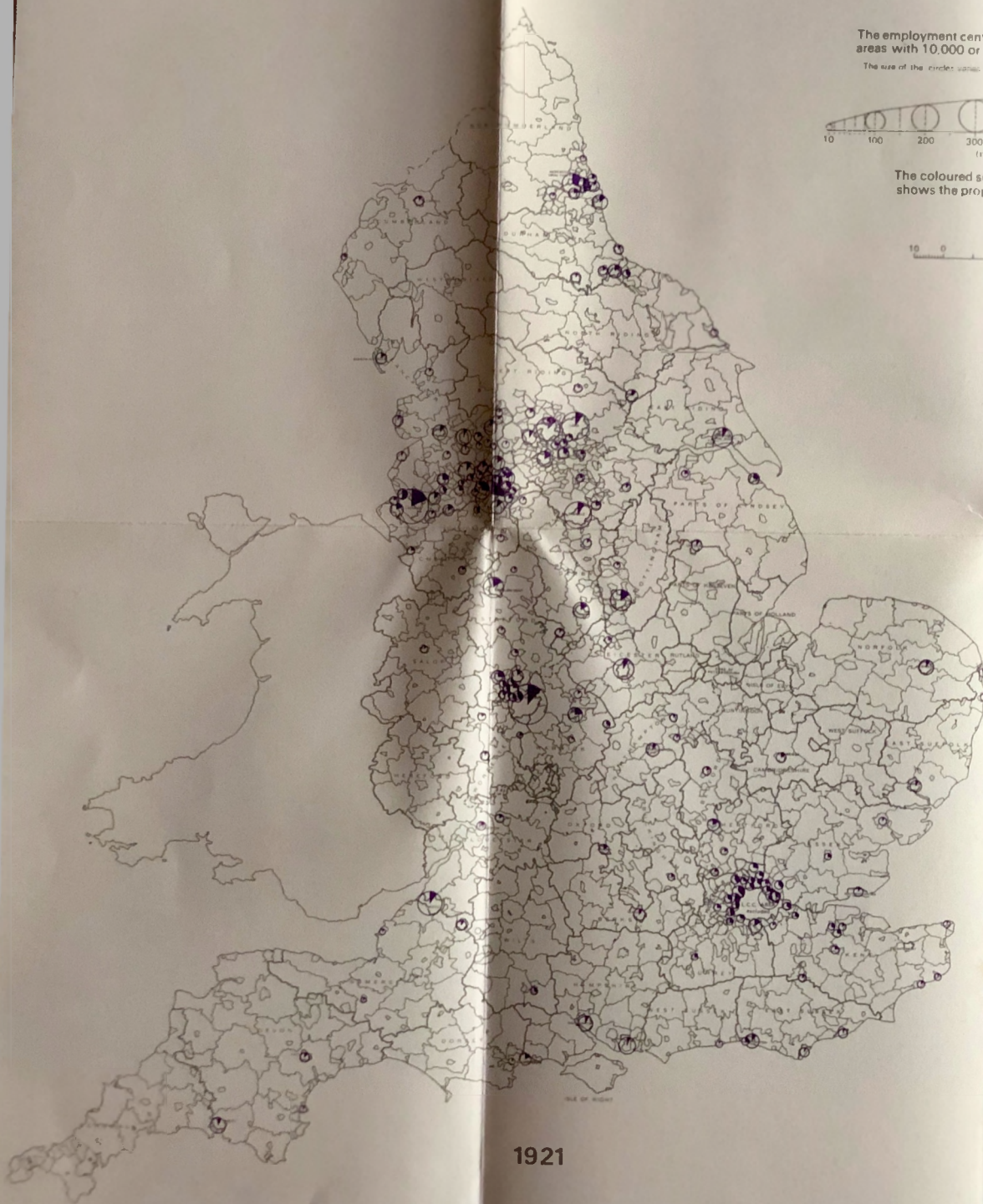
The proportion of the people who worked in cities and towns but lived outside was higher in 1966 than in 1921. The map illustrates this aspect of increasing economic inter-dependence of town and country.

The employment centres are those urban authority areas with 10,000 or more people in employment.

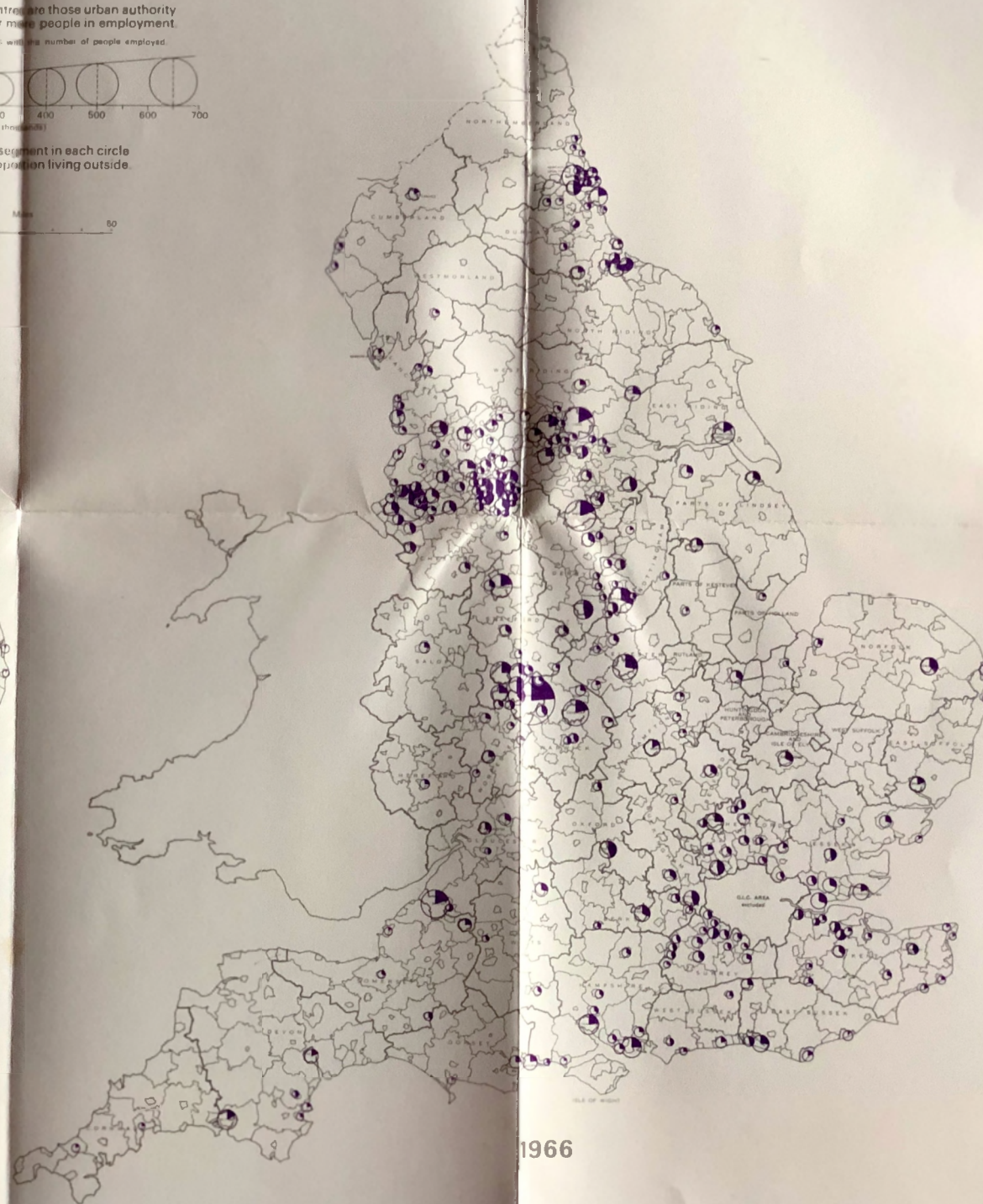
The size of the circle varies with the number of people employed.



The coloured segment in each circle shows the proportion living outside.



1921



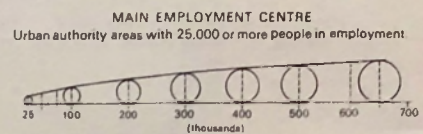
1966

COMMUTING FLOWS INTO MAIN EMPLOYMENT CENTRES, 1966

Compiled from the 1966 census

What this map shows

Large employment centres are surrounded by "commuting catchment areas." Within these areas there are strong commuting flows to the employment centres, with important consequences for land use planning, highways, transport and traffic management.



Circles are proportional in size to the number of people employed.

BOUNDARY OF CATCHMENT AREA
Enclosing local authority areas with 500 or more residents working in employment centre

Local authority areas with 500 or more residents working in G.L.C. area.

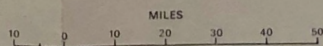
The contrasting colours used for centres and their catchment areas are for clarity and have no other significance.

Uncoloured circles, e.g. Gateshead, South Shields, etc. represent main employment centres whose catchment areas are wholly contained within the catchment area of another centre. For the catchment areas of such centres see the insets.

The black segment in each circle shows the proportion of the employed population of each employment centre living outside the centre and within its catchment area.

Journey-to-work information is published only for whole local authority areas whose boundaries, for this purpose, are often arbitrary. The catchment areas shown on the map have been drawn taking into account the distribution of settlements and their relationship to physical features, and road or rail access to employment centres.

The map shows the boundaries of the new county boroughs of Hartlepool, Teeside and Torbay, set up since 1966. Commuting information for these authorities has been shown by amalgamating figures for their component local authority areas.



GROWTH AND LOCAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN PART OF THE MIDLANDS

URBAN GROWTH AROUND NOTTINGHAM SINCE 1880

(Compiled from Ordnance Survey maps)

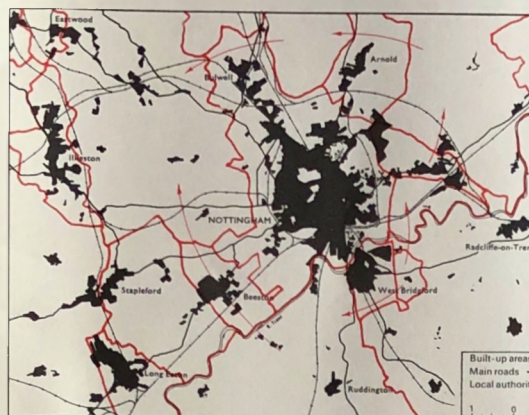
What these maps show:

In 1880 the built-up area of Nottingham was wholly contained within the administrative area of the city. Nottingham and surrounding places have all grown since 1880 and especially since 1918. By 1960 they had largely coalesced, but despite boundary changes remained divided into separate administrative areas. This is typical of many towns.

c. 1880



c. 1918



c. 1938



c. 1960



LOCAL MIGRATION PATTERNS, 1961-1966

(Compiled from the 1966 census)

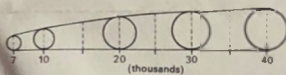
LOCAL MIGRATION AREAS AROUND CERTAIN TOWNS AND CITIES

LOCAL MIGRATION AREA

TOTAL OUTWARD MIGRANTS

A local migration area is defined as comprising local authority areas into which at least 200 migrants from the selected town or city moved during the period.

Figures indicate the number of migrants from the town or city moving into each local authority area.



Circles are proportional in size to the total number of migrants from town or city (excluding those migrating overseas). The coloured segment in each circle shows the proportion of total migrants moving into the local migration area.

What these maps show:

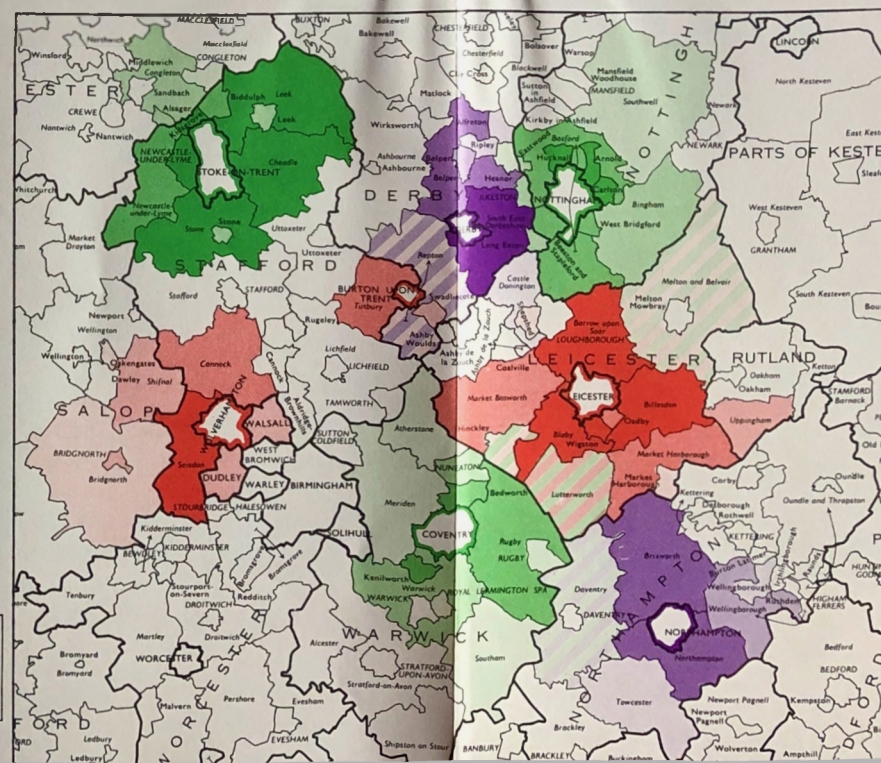
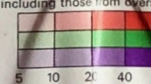
Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Burton upon Trent and Derby, like other towns and cities, are all surrounded by territory into which their inhabitants have migrated in large numbers.

The contrasting colours are for clarity and have no other significance.

STRENGTH OF LOCAL MIGRATION INTO AREAS AROUND CERTAIN TOWNS AND CITIES

TOWN OR CITY

MIGRANTS FROM TOWN OR CITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL MIGRANTS INTO THOSE AREAS (including those from overseas)



ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND AGE GROUPS IN PART OF THE MIDLANDS, 1966

MAP 17

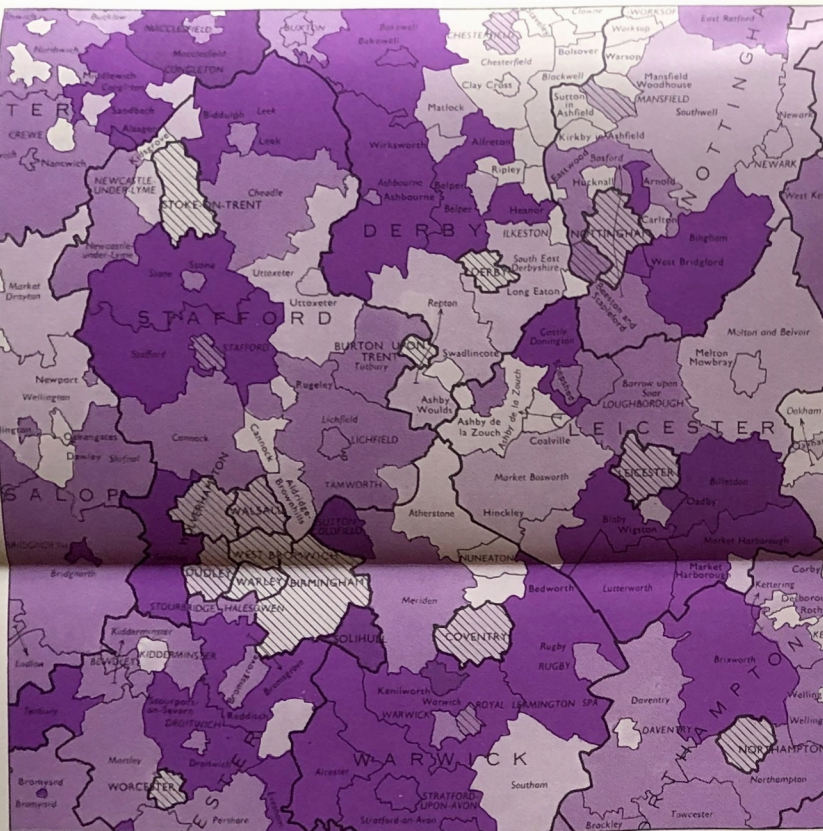
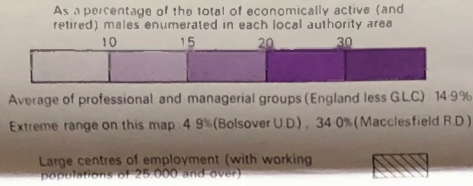
Compiled from the 1966 census

What these maps show

The socio-economic structure of the population can vary widely as between big cities which are large centres of employment, and the smaller places around them. As a rule the proportion of professional and managerial groups living in the large centres is lower than in surrounding areas. Furthermore, a high proportion of these groups living in surrounding areas work outside the local authority areas in which they have their residences. Relatively under-represented as residents in the big employment centres, compared with places around them, are certain younger elements of the population, those aged between 25 and 44 years.

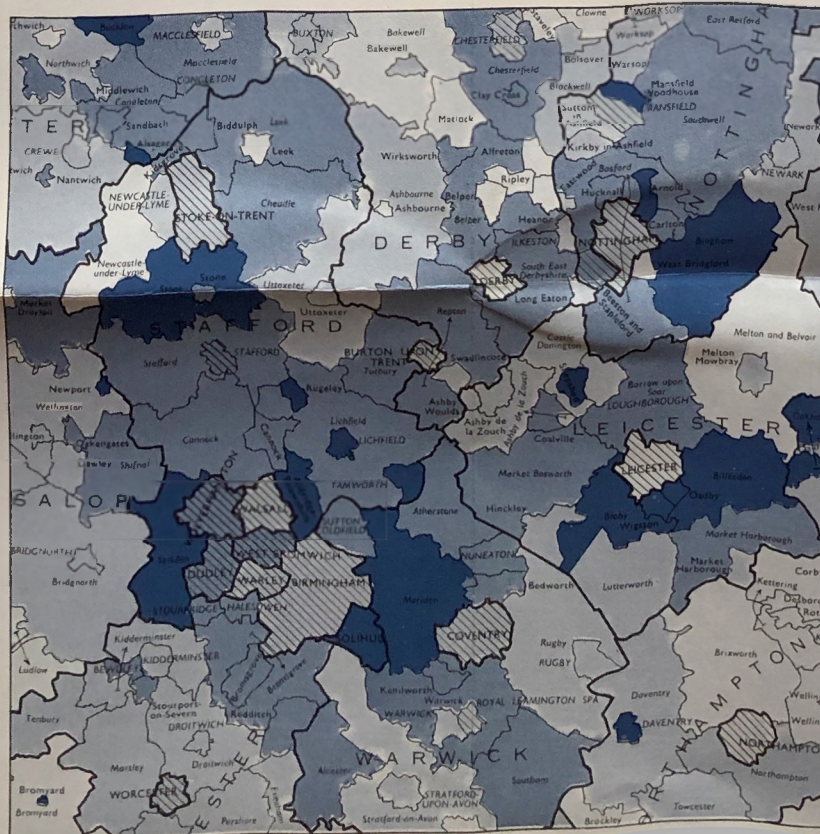
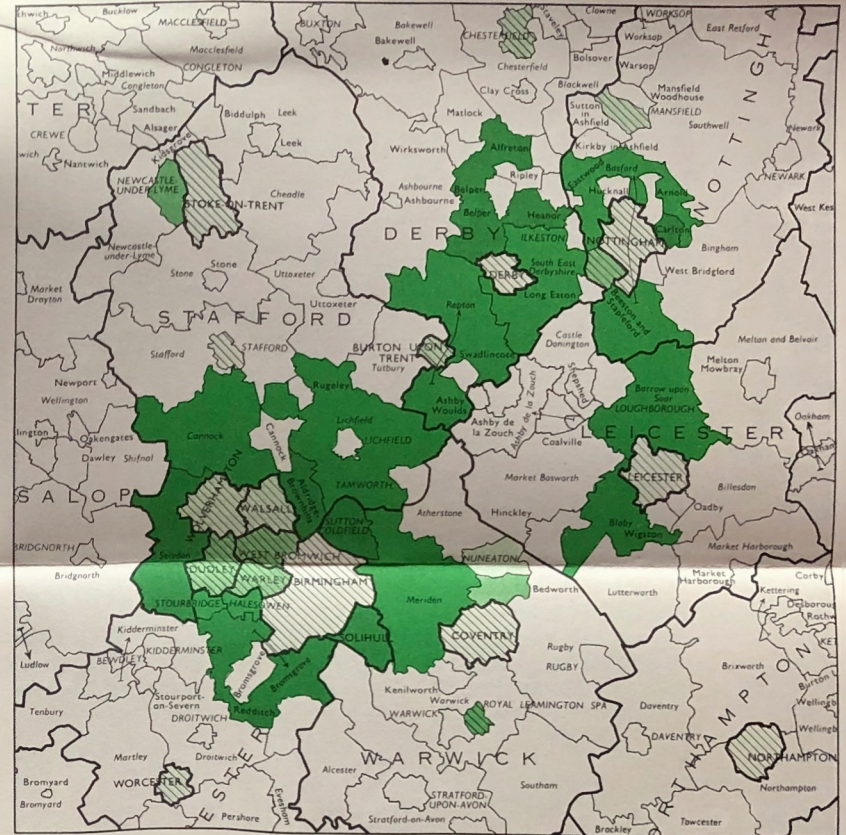
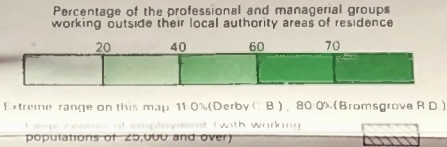
PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL GROUPS

(socio-economic groups 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 of the census classification: by local authority areas)



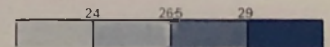
MOVEMENT TO WORK OF PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL GROUPS

(socio-economic groups 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 of the census classification: by local authority areas having minimum gross journey-to-work movements, in or out, of 10,000 people)



DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED BETWEEN 25 AND 44 YEARS

As a percentage of the total resident population enumerated in each local authority area



Average of population aged between 25 and 44 years for area of the map 26.6%

Average of population aged between 25 and 44 years (England less GLC) 25.5%

Extreme range on this map 21.0% (Ashbourne U.D.), 33.0% (Aldridge-Brownhills U.D.)

Large centres of employment (with working populations of 25,000 and over)

10 5 0 10 20 30
MILES

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
as at 1.4.66

County Borough
Administrative County
Municipal Borough
Urban district
Rural district

DUDLEY

DERBY

RUGBY

Leek

Meriden